

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 750

November 10, 1950

THREEPENCE

Refuse call up sermon stopped at youth rally

AT a Methodist Rally held at Mawla, near Redruth, last week, a Methodist minister, Norman Glanville was interrupted when he called upon young men in his audience of 800 to go to prison rather than don the King's uniform.

A member of the Porthleven congregation walked up to the pulpit, stopped the address and asked Mr. Glanville to keep to the Gospel.

He was Mr. J. E. Richards, secretary of the Porthleven British Legion, a local preacher and Sunday School teacher, who served for five and a half years with the RAF during the war.

In an interview with the Western Morning News, he said: "My job on Remembrance Sunday is to read the names of the fallen; I could not do that if I allowed such things to be said without protest."

Mr. Glanville had said, "The Methodist Church condemns gambling, drinking and immorality, but it does not condemn war. War is the destroyer of homes, and a supporter of drinking, gambling and adultery. The Methodist Church stands for that and supports it."

He told Peace News that he served in the Navy (RNVR) during the 1914-18 war and was discharged with shell shock in July, 1918. A Methodist by upbringing and choice, he first began preaching in 1919.

"I preach peace"

Converted to pacifism by an incident that occurred in 1922, Mr. Glanville said: "I have never eased up in my witness for peace, but have preached it unremittingly in peace and war."

"I preached surrender to the Nazis in Liverpool Mission when we expected invasion in 1940-41, so it is not difficult to

If you want to convert your opponent you must present to him his better and nobler side. Work on, round, upon that side. Do not dangle his faults before him. — Gandhi

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— by any men from upon the iding for the circum- must be the full only real self, for itself, and first shot, unable to continue stle with nation can pacifist no other.

"The politicians, statesmen, economists, industrialists, Armies, Navies, Air Forces, Trades' Unions cannot save the world; it is not their job. But it is our job, the job of Christ's Body, the Church."

"We may go down through trusting Him; if God so wills, I will accept that. But, losing with God, we should share His glorious resurrection."

"That is why I urge young men and women who are Christians to be willing a suffer for Jesus' sake and so save a world which cannot with all its sincerity save itself."

Mr. Glanville a reader of Peace News for many years, was one of the foundation members of the Peace Pledge Union. He is a member of the Methodist Peace Fellowship.

Married and with three children, he came to the Liskeard Circuit, this year from Washington Mission, Northumberland.

In London this week-end

TO-NIGHT

(Friday)

Dr. Donald Soper and Lady Parmoor on "The Christian Alternative to War," Friends House, Euston, 7.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Poster parade in support of Sunday's Hyde Park meeting and German protests against rearmament. Meet at Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1., at 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

"We say 'No' to German Rearmament," Peace Pledge Union open-air meeting, Hyde Park at 3 p.m. (On the Green, behind "Sputters Corner" Marble Arch). Speakers: Gwyneth Anderson, Bryan Anstey, Hugh Brock, Sybil Morrison, Jack Sutherland.

Does Britain condone Syngman Rhee Terror?

REPORTER TELLS TRUTH: EDITOR DISMISSED

The tradition of the British Press for truthful reporting and freedom of expression has been further violated by the dismissal of the editor of Picture Post over an article on Korean atrocities. The writer of the article was James Cameron, who recently left the Beaverbrook press in protest at the smear-campaign against John Strachey.

As many people are aware by now, the editor of Picture Post has been dismissed because he wanted to publish an appeal, based on an article by James Cameron, to the United Nations against the atrocities which are going on in Korea.

The banned article was entitled "We appeal to UN," and was prefaced by the editorial statement: "James Cameron is now home. We publish his final article written in Korea because we believe that the cause of the United Nations is best served by recognising some of the ugly things that have been happening there. We believe that once these things are known, UN will take action to see that they are not repeated."

Mr. Cameron's article described the almost naked emaciated political prisoners he saw being escorted, bound together by ropes, through the streets of Pusan by Syngman Rhee police.

"They are South Korean civilians whose crime is that they are possible opponents of the Syngman Rhee regime. They have for a variety of reasons, and by a variety of people, been denounced or accused, of being politically unreliable, 'potentially Communist.'

PROTESTS IN LORDS

In the House of Lords on the same day, Lord Strabolgi quoted a Times report from their special correspondent (Oct. 25), describing the treatment of political prisoners in Korea.

Among other things, the report said: "Interrogation is a neat word, like liquidation. In this case it means beating with rifle butts and bamboo sticks, and the insertion of splinters under finger nails. No attempt was made to hide these methods; in fact policemen concerned worked harder

MOREAU GAOLED AGAIN

Will not be conscripted

JEAN-BERNARD MOREAU is now in prison for the third time since 1948 for refusing to obey his call-up for the French Army.

First called up in November, 1948, he wrote to the Minister of National Defence saying that, as a Christian, he could not undertake military training.

Eventually he was brought before the Paris Military Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

As in the trial of his fellow war resisters in Italy, the judges were so impressed with his sincerity that they pressed for the introduction of a law allowing conscientious objection to military service.

A demonstration outside the prison by world citizens and pressure of world opinion, including letters to the French President from a large number of British MPs, led to Moreau being included in an amnesty in connection with the French National Fete on July 14, 1949, but his re-arrest followed. Now, on completion of his second sentence, he has, once again, been imprisoned for the same crime.

The normal procedure in France and Italy is to repeatedly imprison war-resisters until they have passed military age or their health has broken down as the result of long years of imprisonment. Moreau is one of several French war-resisters now in prison. Two recent arrests in Italy include a Jehovah's Witness, Nicola Roio of Francavilla al Mare, Pescara.

Armistice Day, 1950

The salutation of the living Old To the dead Young we made again today, Still calling on high heaven to bless the cold Stark sacrifice of that immortal clay. Striving to comfort our own hearts, we said "The dead stay young"—but Oh, the young stay dead!

PHYLLIS VALLANCE

250 MILLION STARVING CHILDREN

UNESCO has published a report entitled *War Handicapped Children* (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.) analysing the effect of war upon the lives and characters of children.

"TWO hundred and fifty million children throughout the world are starving, and in Europe 60,000,000 children in 12 different countries are in need of help."

These are the homeless and orphaned, the maimed and the displaced, and the greatest cause of their suffering is not bombing or other military operations, but "The rupture of the habitual living environment, and above all, the sudden loss of his mother."

Dealing fully with the confused outlook of these children, the report says that the displaced suffer from repression and inferiority complexes, difficulty in expression, distrust of being just a number for whom nobody cares.

But the situation is not entirely without hope. Among the worst devastated countries educational systems are being rebuilt and the children are eager to share the work of restoration.

Upheaval and delinquency

The report discusses the typical psychological disorders that arise as a result of the conditions in which these children have lived, laying particular emphasis on delinquency, and declares:

"The outcast whom the world no longer trusts declines to trust the world, and takes, by force or guile, what the hand of a friend should have given. The child to whom a grown-up holds out his arms, wishes in his turn to know the joy of giving."

The reintegration of broken families also makes a difficult problem.

Speaking of children who in their infancy knew a quiet safe family life, the report says: "Suddenly they were thrown

(Continued on back page)



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Communists and pacifists

IN a letter on another page, under the heading "A Warning to Pacifists," Vera Brittain quotes from Fleet Street Preview the definition of "Pacifism" given in "the official Soviet dictionary of foreign words."

This represents pacifists as "reactionaries" who "mendaciously mask themselves with the slogan of pacifism" in order to oppose "just wars" (i.e. wars for the liberation of the masses from capitalist slavery, etc.) but are not above promoting imperialist wars.

We do not attach much importance to this thing ourselves. All who have had a nodding acquaintance with the political controversies of the past generation will have had their "preview" of this old definition years ago, though no doubt it is a scoop in Fleet Street.



But we agree that the promoters of the Sheffield Congress should be asked, for their own sake, to say whether they endorse it or whether it is merely an obsolete doctrinaire hangover.

For they have invited the co-operation of pacifists in their campaign to prevent a war against Russia, and they would not, we imagine, expect a ready response from people whom they regard as humbugs and who know themselves to be so regarded.

We do not believe any intelligent Communist would apply that definition to present-day pacifism. We suspect, in fact, that it never was intended to apply to pacifism as we know it, but rather to that "Munich" kind of appeasement which was labelled "Pacifism" by people of all parties who didn't know what pacifism was.

It would, however, be useful to have it settled. And while they are about it they might throw in an explanation of the absence of Yugoslav delegates at Sheffield, which is causing misgivings among many would be supporters.



For ourselves, we don't believe these "warnings" are necessary.

The political innocence of pacifists is doubtless profound. It is probably nearly as profound as other people's. So it's possible that there are, somewhere, some who do believe that Communists are pacifists, though Communists have never pretended to be.

As for those Socialists who were "brought up to believe that a workers' government could never be militarist," we imagine that five years of British Labour militarism has cured them of that illusion.

We admit, however, that the Communist Peace Campaign has caused a flutter in the pacifist dove-cot.

The Communists, with their greater resources and energy, have stolen our feeble thunder by launching a large-scale anti-war campaign. This has further intensified the ignorant popular confusion of Communism with pacifism, to the considerable embarrassment of many pacifists, who are still arguing unprofitably among themselves about whether they should support that campaign or not.



Pacifism is not a political movement, and any attempt to lay down a "party line" would be fatal.

Some pacifists think that co-operation with Communists would result in misrepresentation and weaken their propaganda for true pacifism. Others believe they should support any anti-war campaign and accept any platform offered them so long as they are free to state the pacifist case. But we find it hard to believe that any of the latter are not fully awake to what is involved.

Pacifism will be misrepresented anyhow. Any refusal to join in a hate-campaign always is condemned as either treason to one's country or childish ignorance of the "enemy's" wickedness.

All this nonsense about our being "misled"; these stupid Low cartoons depicting us an audience of sheep listening trustfully to the speeches of wolves—all this stuff would go on just the same if the Communist campaign had never been launched.

Long before it started we had already been labelled "Dopes of the Kremlin."

And rather than waste time in futile, negative attempts to avoid misrepresentation we should redouble our efforts to clarify our own message, which none of us can say is as clear as it should be.

Commentary

By JOHN FRIEND

WHAT is the really significant factor about all the controversy now raging over the Stockholm Peace Petition, and now over the World Peace Congress at Sheffield? Surely it is that each side in the great tug-of-war of power politics is strenuously claiming to be the only advocate of peace.

Both East and West have snatched up the white flags of pacifism and are waving them in each other's faces. Immense schemes of rearmament are going forward on both sides; yet as the clash of arms—arms of an ever more terrible character with every month and year that passes—seems to come nearer and nearer, each side protests more and more vehemently that all that glitters on the surface may safely be ignored; the real thing each is seeking all the time is not hatred and menace and terror, as might have been thought, but love and comradeship and goodwill to all men.

They know what people want

TO the pacifist the whole shoddy show of world politics at the present moment is a lie, an incredible exhibition of hypocrisy.

But he can remember that hypocrisy itself, as the homage that vice pays to virtue, contains the seed of regeneration.

The evil that is rampant today is not evil unalloyed; it makes its awkward obeisance to the true values, and does so because it knows that the inarticulate masses of which most of the human race is composed have already, in a blind, tragically helpless fashion perhaps, but still irrevocably, committed themselves to the search for peace and goodwill among the nations.

There is no longer any trust in the gospel of force which has broken our world in pieces. In place of the old half-baked creeds there are, truly enough, no signs yet of a general awakening of confidence in man's glorious destiny, or, where there are such signs, no philosophy generous to make that confidence burgeon into a faith deep and worthy enough for the world's needs.

But there is, rather, a great abyss in the human spirit, a vast vacuum which waits to be filled. All the governments and leaders are busy trying to fill that vacuum, mostly with hopelessly old conceptions based on national pride, fear, hatred, envy and malice. And to make

these conceptions palatable to this silent, waiting world all have to be labelled with the insignia of peace.

The rival doves

THEY have stolen our thunder, and are masquerading in our clothes. There is the irony of it for pacifists.

The timid tin-whistle of pacifist argument, a thin trickle of sound, is suddenly drowned by the mighty organ of governmental propaganda, blaring peace for all it is worth—rival organs, rather, played simultaneously with all the stops out.

Why has this happened? Because it is the only sort of music that the people are prepared to hear.

The peace movement is, in fact, the only universally acceptable movement of our time; it is nearing victory and will achieve it, perhaps sooner than we think. But just as that consummation begins to come into sight the movement faces the danger of betrayal by those who would twist it for their own ends.

Tying the pacifist tongue

FACING these perplexing facts, many a pacifist finds himself strangely tongue-tied.

He has no wish to claim exclusive rights in peace propaganda, but peace talk by those who put their trust in force and guile—and that goes for both sides of the Curtain—is a mockery of all that he stands for. At the same time he has no desire to seem censorious or pharisaical, and in particular no desire to suspect the motives of other people who claim to seek peace wholeheartedly. He will have all the less inclination to do so when he remembers that behind the "peace movement," however non-pacific its origin, is the deep, unsatisfied longing of millions for an end to strife, and he will not wish to sever the lines of sympathy which bind him to those seeking millions.

Where ARE the humanitarians?

IN such a situation I cannot follow the Prime Minister in the petulant and sneering attack which he has made on the Sheffield Peace Congress—not because I am unwilling to allow that the Communist peace movement may have deserved severe strictures, but because I cannot assent to his completely negative approach. "The precious Stockholm peace appeal.... The Cominform dislikes atomic warfare, not from any humanitarian ideas, but because it feels that, at present, the countries in

which the Cominform has power are not yet as strong as others...."

What right has the head of a Government to speak thus, when that Government, in your and my name, has only last week declined once again to forfeit its initiative in atomic warfare?

What humanitarian ideas restrain America from using the atom bomb? 1945, and what is the humanitarianism which now actuates the development at the moment of the great "shield," in Mr. Churchill's phrase, of the hydrogen bomb?

In speaking in this fashion Mr. Attlee is appearing to shut the door completely on another Government, and, which is perhaps more important, is in effect telling millions of peace-lovers who have been caught up in this movement and believe that its slogans and posters mean what they say, that what they call for peace they, as well as the leaders, are lying.

Why the vituperation?

SURELY, however, it is strange that the Prime Minister should feel it necessary to try to discredit this Congress with a set piece of vituperation before it is held. Is it because he fears that the will to peace of this nation will be captured by the wrong cause? If he fears that the polemics will not serve his purpose, the only course is for the Government itself to lead a peace campaign, and a much more genuine one. The passion for peace of this generation cannot be assuaged by negative thinking.

Ecclesiastical by-play

QUEEN notes the little drama of the churches in Sheffield. The organiser of the Congress asked for a special service in Sheffield Cathedral, but this was refused. In The Times report of the refusal it was not said that the Cathedral authorities gave any indication that they, too, were concerned for the cause of peace for which the Congress purported to meet, but one may hope that some such indication softened the form of the denial.

This week, one is glad to learn, a Congregational minister has decided to invite delegates to make use of his church. "I do not regard them as spies, thieves, agents or rogues," he said in an interview with the Manchester Guardian. "I am not giving the Congress my blessing, but if they wish to make use of my church they can do so." He added that all instruments of war, notably the atomic bomb, should be banned. The Congress might be Communist-inspired but he thought it had behind it a genuine longing of the peoples of the world for peace.

A TITAN PASSES

By Vera Brittain

Chairman of the Peace Pledge Union

flung revolutionary ideas like squibs to the inert millions, he had the burning desire to lighten the darkness of men's minds and hearts which has characterised all the rarest spirits from Socrates to Gandhi. His brilliant unashamed propaganda flowed with the colossal indifference of a volcanic stream over the little literary highbrows who protest that art has no relation to a social conscience.

"This is the true joy in life," wrote Shaw in the Epistle Dedicatory to *Man and Superman* of another great propagandist, John Bunyan, whom he thought "better than Shakespeare," "the being used for a purpose regarded by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap-heap." The words might serve as his own epitaph.

That sense of purpose flames through all his dramas. In the Collected Volumes of his *Plays* (1931) and *Prefaces* (1934), he himself divides these works into five categories: Sociological, Political, Religious, Autobiographical and Professional, and Miscellaneous. Except for *Pygmalion*, the greatest plays come into the first three divisions.

Shaw the remorseless Fabian analyst produced *Heartbreak House*, "the house in which Europe was stifling its soul"; Shaw the moralist wrote *Mrs. Warren's Profession* to expose the connection between prostitution and poverty at a time (1894) when respectable society passed by the street-walker on the other side; Shaw the feminist, in *Getting Married*, made Collins, the philosophical greengrocer, reveal in one devastating sentence the mental and spiritual deficiencies of the Edwardian matron: "She's such an out-and-out wife and mother that she's hardly a responsible human being out of her house."

Some readers may ask, Was Shaw a pacifist? He seldom used labels, which are often the product of loose thinking, and I doubt if he would have accepted this one. But he fulfilled the first obligation of every pacifist; he made his readers think on peace and war, that subject, of all others, in which tradition is most dominant, emotion most compelling, and thought least acceptable.

In *Family Life in Germany under the Blockade* (1919), he contrasted the wartime ferocity of civilians with the compunction of soldiers: "The civilian neither sees nor knows what he is doing... the soldier sees it and has to do it." Fourteen years later,

in *On The Rocks*, he made Jesus address Pilate in these words:

"The beast of prey is not striving to return; the Kingdom of God is striving to come. The empire that looks back to terror shall give way to the kingdom that looks forward with hope. Terror drives men mad; hope and faith give them divine wisdom. The men whom you fill with fear will stick at no evil and perish in their sin; the men whom I fill with faith shall inherit the earth."

That is Shaw's challenge to those who combat ignorance and blindness in this dark epoch, too cruelly bereft by war and impaired by evil to produce its Titans. Such figures as he provide the stuff on which faith is made; they summon us to lift up our hearts as we remember the heights to which the human spirit has risen and will rise again.

Mission to the missionaries

THIS week a specimen copy of *Peace News* will be sent to every Minister of the Methodist Church in Britain.

It has been made possible by the generosity of an enthusiastic reader who gave us £50 for the purpose.

It is fitting that this appeal should be made first to the Methodists. There has been, in the past, and I believe there is still, a higher proportion of pacifists among Methodist pastors than among those of any other denomination. The traditional Wesleyan missionary spirit has always led his followers to the front in every field of reform.

In any case, the responsibility for bringing peace to the world rests more heavily on the Church than on any other body. Whatever may be said about the decline in churchgoing, what the parson says still goes further than what anybody else says—even scientists and film-stars.

We hope, therefore, that this project will set an example. I don't know how many Christian sects and denominations there are in this country; but a contribution of this nature, and for a similar purpose, from a member of every other branch of the Church, would keep us busy with special issues for at least 57 weeks.

But what a project! A Mission to the Missionaries! Fellow-Christians, the harvest is ripe!

THE EDITOR

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THE PRICE OF WORLD WAR II

21 million men were killed in battle.
15-20 million women, children and old folk were killed in air raids.
29½ million wounded, mutilated or incapacitated.
21½ million evacuated, deported, interned or otherwise removed from their homes.
30 million homes reduced to ashes.
150 million people left without shelter, a prey to famine and disease.

IN SOCIAL AMENITIES

Up to 1946 World War II cost three times as much as World War I. This money could have provided: a £12,000 house, £4,000 furniture, £20,000 cash present for every family in the USA, Canada, Austria, Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, USSR and Belgium.

In addition, each town of over 200,000 population could have been given a cash donation of £25,000,000 for libraries, £25,000,000 for schools and £25,000,000 for hospitals.

The above figures, recently published in "The Word," are taken from the International Review of Diplomatic and Political Science, Geneva.

Pram-park for bombing display

From a Correspondent

LETTERS from pacifists were included in the "Dear Sir" programme on the BBC Light Programme on Nov. 2. Margaret Hancock, Ethel Lewis, E. Haslem and Tom Lang had their contributions read.

Tom Lang wrote: "Adults and children alike are now suffering the after-math of two world wars, and the modern tendency to be cynical about peace and the sanctity of human life is a symptom of a sick society.

"The emphasis consistently given to violence as a solution to human problems is bound to have a damaging effect on children's characters in the long run. Here is an example of the sort of thing I mean. At an RAF display in Yorkshire, children will have their own specially staffed 'pram park,' where they can watch model aircraft dropping dummy bombs on a miniature range.

"It is our responsibility to inspire our children with new values, a citizenship based on service; a world-citizenship that knows no frontiers; universal love and the use of co-operation in place of violence as a solution of the world's problems.

"I would draw attention, sir, to Tom Paine's stimulating words foreshadowing the new world our youngsters will yet build:

"The world is my country; to do good is my religion."

Ethel A. Lewis of Aylesbury wrote: "In these anxious days why not form a Ministry of Peace with a woman as Minister of Peace?"

News in Brief

"OBSERVER," writing from Southern Rhodesia, in the Manchester Guardian of October 26, says: "There is no doubt of the existence of a good deal of apprehension and anxiety amongst the white settlers of East and Central Africa about the British Government's intentions, and a good deal of disturbed feeling among the Africans, too, on the same subject." He points out the discrepancy between statements on Africa made by different Government spokesmen, Mr. Bevin saying that we were going to lead Africa to self-government as we had India, and Mr. Creech Jones, as Colonial Secretary, saying that white settlers in Africa would never be subject to native rule; and discusses the position of Southern Rhodesia in this context.

Holland is short of 250,000 houses, according to the Director-General of Housing and Reconstruction, quoted by Reuter. He said that the number of houses built in Holland in the first few months of this year was 15 per cent. higher than in 1949, when 43,000 were built.

Because lack of machine tools, wood and trained men is holding up normal methods of house-building, the Barbados Government is experimenting with wall panels made from sugar-cane fibre which has had the juice pressed out.

Morarji Desai, Home Minister for Pakistan, has said that 7,600 people committed suicide in Bombay from 1945 to 1949; men because of economic circumstances, domestic troubles and illness; and women because of ill-treatment.

Six million American children belong to families disrupted by divorce, death or desertion, according to Mr. Leonard Mayo, President of the Child Welfare League. Thousands of US children "still work long hours at tasks beyond their strength," 1,900,000 under 15 suffer chronic disease or impairment; 100,000 are born each year without medical care, and 100,000 out of wedlock. Four million mothers work outside their homes; 3,000,000 homes are sub-standard.

"Police terrorism in Korea must end" - Emrys Hughes, MP

EMRYS HUGHES, Labour and pacifist MP for South Ayrshire, speaking in the House of Commons in the Debate on the King's Speech last week, called for a new international conference, saying that he believed that the peoples of the world are looking to this democratic country with a Socialist Government to lift the fear of war from the minds of all men and women.

Korea

"There is a reference to Korea in the Gracious Speech, and on both sides of the House it has been taken for granted that we have achieved a great historic military victory in Korea."

Emrys Hughes asked some searching and relevant questions about Korea. "What has war meant to Korea?" he asked. "In the beginning we were told that the war in Korea was not a war at all, but a police operation. But the police operation in Korea has extended into one of the most devastating and destructive wars in the history of the South-East.

"An American estimate is that 60 per cent of the capital of South Korea has been destroyed . . . and there is no doubt at all that in the process of liberating Korea enormous hardship, suffering and cruelty have been inflicted upon the very people that it was wished, presumably, to liberate."

If this was the result of liberation, then we were entitled to ask whether such a process was justified on the grounds of political success.

"What has been achieved in Korea? Has anything in the interest of the great majority of the people been achieved? Has there been a real, permanent, political success, or have we not just turned Korea into a hell upon earth, and called it by the polite name of 'collective security'?"

Moral responsibility

He quoted from a dispatch from the battle area which appeared in The Times,

EINSTEIN JOINS PEACE SCIENTISTS

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN has joined the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

The Society has for its primary aim the fostering of a tradition of personal moral responsibility for the consequences for humanity of professional activity, with emphasis on constructive alternatives to militarism, and to embody in this tradition the principle that the individual must abstain from destructive work and devote himself to constructive work according to his moral judgment.

In an open letter to the society Dr. Einstein said:

"The problem of how man should act, if his Government prescribes action, or society expects an attitude which his own conscience considers wrong, is an old one.

"It is easy to say that the individual cannot be held responsible for acts carried out under irresistible compulsion . . . but the very formulation of this idea makes it obvious to what extent such a concept violates our sense of justice. . . .

"In our times scientists and engineers carry particular moral responsibility, because the development of military means of mass destruction is within their sphere of activity.

"I feel therefore that the formation of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science satisfies a true need."

How Press headlined Mr. Attlee's speech

THE Prime Minister's speech given at the Foreign Press Association dinner in London on Nov. 1 in which he attacked the Communist sponsored peace movement, was given a variety of headlines by the Press the next morning.

According to the outlook of the paper concerned, different points in what Mr. Attlee had to say were picked out for emphasis.

Thus the Daily Worker placed the report as its lead story, with the streamer "Attlee approves the atom bomb," while the News Chronicle also had it on the front page under the heading: "Britain stands for peace." The Daily Mail carried it as a smaller item called: "It's Hitler's trick," says Attlee. "The wolves and the sheep" was clearly the distinction that the Manchester Guardian found the most interesting, while the Express, which has been running a peace line on Sundays for the last few weeks, gave it a couple of inches, including the comments of the chairman of the Sheffield Peace Congress, Mr. J. G. Crowther, headed "Reds may be kept out."

The distinction between the titles given to the story by the Daily Herald and The Times, both of which give it a prominent position, was extremely subtle. While the Herald called it "Bogus Peace Conference, exposure by the Prime Minister," the Times put at the top of the column: "Bogus Peace Congress, Prime Minister's warning."

describing conditions, adding that it was "a description of what is going on under the auspices of the United Nations and in our name, and I submit to the Foreign Secretary . . . that he has a certain amount of moral responsibility, when such conditions are described in the columns of Britain's most serious paper.

"I put it to the Government that they cannot dissociate themselves from what is going on now in Korea and that from this House should go out a message that this police terrorism must end."

Emrys Hughes said that there was no very decided answer to the question as to what we were going to do now in Korea. Were there going to be free elections there, and if so, would the people be able to turn out the United Nations?

"I hope I shall be wrong, but what we can see in Korea is likely to be a repetition of what has happened in Malaya," where, "we are having to face a state of guerrilla warfare."

He was one of those who had protested in the House against our action in Korea, and he failed to see that we had done anything in the Far East except to create a state of fear.

"I say that results as we have seen them in this miserable, unfortunate and tragic country . . . do not give us any very great satisfaction as to what is likely to be achieved by what is politely called collective security."

German Re-armament

Turning to the issue of German re-armament, Mr. Hughes pointed out the snags that are involved in this matter.

Mr. Churchill was advocating such a policy at a time when Germany was saying that they did not want to be re-armed. The Americans had worked out a scheme for the defence of Western Europe which looked beautiful on paper, but which was impractical, and in any case the French were against it.

"I say that the French are quite right in looking with great distrust on the proposal for the re-armament of Germany. I am glad to see that the French Socialist Party has stood out against it and I hope that the Socialists in this country will stand out against it."

This brought him to the question of recruitment for the armed forces in this country: "In the process of trying to make the Army more attractive to our people in a time of full employment the Government are faced with an inescapable contradiction."

Housing

In the main domestic issue of the moment, housing, Emrys Hughes felt that the relevant question was: "Can we build 300,000 houses, and at the same time carry out a programme of intensive re-armament?"

"If we say that housing has a priority over armaments, well, I understand that; but if we say that armaments have a priority over housing, then do not delude the people into thinking that we can face the housing problem."

Full employment was involved here as well; building trade workers should be exempt from military service, and we should not solve our agricultural problem until we had faced and solved the housing problem.

Foreign Policy

While if it came to war we could inflict enormous destruction on Russia by bombing, "whether we like it or not, Communism is in Asia, and it is absolutely impossible to stop Communism there by armed force."

Calling for our economists and planners to draw up a world Schuman plan, under which the industries and technical knowledge of the nations could be united for the good of the people of the world, Emrys Hughes said:

"I plead with the Government not merely to be the tin-can tied to the American dog. The world is crying for a great international initiative, and I believe we could organise the process of unity among the peoples of the world."

AIR CRASH VICTIM WAS P.N. WORKER

A YOUNG London pacifist, Miss Eileen Reid, was among the 28 passengers killed on Oct. 31 when a BEA Viking airliner from Paris crashed in dense fog and burst into flames at London Airport.

Peace News readers will sympathise with Mrs. J. Reid of Barnet in the loss of her daughter. Eileen was on her way to pay her mother a short visit from Paris where she was on the editorial staff of "UNESCO," when the accident occurred.

She had been very busy of late endeavouring to increase the sale of Peace News in Paris, and had secured quite a number of new readers. Peace News and the PPU have lost a valuable worker for peace.

November 10, 1950, PEACE NEWS—3

Labour candidate resigns, says

WE HAVE GONE TOO FAR WITH REARMAMENT

MRS. IRENE CANDY, who unsuccessfully contested the Petersfield division of Gosport at the General Election, has resigned as prospective Labour candidate, because she disagrees with the action of the Government and the opinions of her local Party with regard to Communism and the action that has taken place in Korea.

In a statement to the Press, she said:

"I have been, and shall continue to be, wholeheartedly in support of the Socialist measures of the Labour Government. Its leadership and the hard work of the British people had brought us this year within sight of economic independence. We could look forward confidently to a rising standard of living for our people and, with our ever-expanding social services, we could well expect greater happiness and security than, as a people, we had ever known before.

"These hopes were shattered by the outbreak of civil war in Korea in June. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the situation there, we have, in my opinion, gone much further towards general re-armament than world circumstances justify, and have allowed ourselves to be carried away on a tide of hysteria.

Largely at the behest of the United States, we have embarked upon a vast programme of armament expenditure which the economy of this country cannot hope to withstand without the reduction of our standards of living and cuts in our social services and housing programme; without, in fact, undermining the Socialist structure which we have so slowly and so proudly built up in the last five years.

"I am not a Communist, and I do not want to see Communism here; but I do not believe that the extreme anti-Communist feeling that is being generated here, and which I believe is even more virulent on the other side of the Atlantic, is any help to the preservation of world peace. Nor do I believe that Communism is any threat to this country, so long as we have a Socialist Government.

"Communism thrives on poverty and oppression; and our best defence against it is not to weaken our economy by spending our national wealth on arms, but to see that we have a continuously raised standard of living and that poverty, fear and insecurity are things of the past, as they are under Socialism."

U.S. support for "admit China" plea

MRS. UJJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, Indian Ambassador in Washington, sister of Pandit Nehru and former Ambassador to Moscow, USA, recently reminded a Louisville, USA, audience: "A vote by itself is an empty privilege. An ideology means nothing to a man who is hungry, who sees no future for himself, or who watches his wife die in pregnancy for lack of medical attention."

It is Mrs. Pandit's belief that the Communist government of China is far from identical with the Communist government of Russia, but even if it is cut from the same pattern it does not make any difference to the question of admitting Communist China to the United Nations.

India needs peace

India, which can only hope to emerge from the shadow of colonialism if a third world war is prevented, sees her task through Pandit Nehru as acting as a bridge between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, which reported the meeting, comments in its leading article: "Soviet Russia is represented in the United Nations, so the objection to looking squarely at the Chinese problem cannot be one of objecting to Communist Governments."

Pleading for a reconsideration of the U.S. attitude to the question, Mrs. Pandit is reported as having said that India will continue to fight for UN recognition of Communist China.

The Courier-Journal's leading article, which was reprinted in the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune, further commented: "The United States, we earnestly believe, should cease its opposition."

Asked in the House...

October 25

Sir W. Darling (Con., Edinburgh, South): Asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the respective percentages of national expenditure on the Armed Forces, pensions, housing, health and agriculture.

Mr. D. Jay (Financial Sec. to the Treasury) gave the following

	£m	%
Armed Forces	915	20.8
Pensions:		
(a) War Pensions	89	2.6
(b) Civil	293	8.5
Housing	62	1.8
Health	394	11.4
Agriculture	61	1.8
Total Ord. Exp.	3,455	100.0

"POLICE ACTION" IN KOREA

"Neither the fact that the nations are united in this thing, nor the name given to it can bring me into it; as a Christian pacifist I cannot touch it," writes

Rev. G. E. HICKMAN JOHNSON

Vice-president of the Methodist Peace Fellowship; one-time secretary of the Methodist Missions Department.

A YOUNG fellow who has been a pacifist for several years came to talk with me the other day, being somewhat perplexed about the right attitude for a Christian pacifist to adopt to the Korean war.

"Is it not a new factor in the situation," said he, "that it is no longer a quarrel between two nations, or groups of nations, but is rather the United Nations taking action to prevent civil war? No ideology is at stake, still less is any material benefit expected or desired by the United Nations; on the contrary, it is costing the United Nations men and money to make their peace; ought not a Christian to support such action?"

Let it be granted gladly that the situation does contain this new factor; that the United Nations are ready to seek this aim and to pay the cost of doing so is something to be thankful for. It is certainly a step in the right direction.

National sovereignty is, in some measure being made subservient to united action: world co-operation and the setting up of a world community are certainly the logical and ultimate end of such an advance.

Aims right—methods wrong

All this seems to me to deserve the warm support of Christian pacifists. Where they are bound, in my judgment, to disagree, is not concerning the aims and action of the United Nations action in Korea, but in the matter of the methods used to attain that objective.

It's just the story of the two world wars over again: the aims were right; the methods, from the Christian pacifist standpoint, totally wrong.

Who among us pacifists desired either the Kaiser or Hitler or Mussolini to have their way unopposed? We all stood in each war for real resistance, whether the end to which we were opposed were Kaiserism (as we used to call German militarism), or Nazism or Fascism. The aim was common alike to pacifists and non-pacifists.

Where pacifists could not, and as I see it today in Korea, cannot co-operate, is in the use of the methods employed by the United Nations. These seem to us Christian pacifists to be wholly wrong, in complete conflict with the teaching of Jesus Christ, and, as it is increasingly becoming clear, in themselves ineffective.

The bad idea remains

Look at the succession: Kaiser William, Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin: the end principle for which each stood are fundamentally identical! The bad idea is still there; after two world wars to kill it.

If the method is wrong, therefore, is it not true to say that things get worse rather than better if the nations unite in employing them? It is bad enough for one nation to go wrong; it is far worse if nations unite in going wrong.

"But," it can be replied, "the Execu-

tive of the World Council of Churches has dubbed this method as 'police action by the United Nations,' and the phrase has been used by the United Nations Assembly." That is true; there were only two dissentients in the WCC Executive, the rest accepted the description of the method used.

So the question finally resolves itself into an examination of what are the actual means employed to enforce this "police action." On this point no-one who reads the world press is for a moment left in doubt.

Apart from the atomic bomb all the latest of the last war have been used; there is no need to stay to describe them, we tasted something of them ourselves, though our bombing of the "enemy" countries was far more ruthless and devastating than anything that we ourselves suffered (I well remember being told by an official of the World Council of Churches who had been permitted to pass through part of Germany on his way to England in 1943, of the effect of a phosphorous bomb upon the inhabitants of any town where they were dropped, an effect so terrible that I won't attempt to describe it here).

The Napalm bomb

But according to the Evening Standard of Oct. 16, something new in the way of a bomb has been dropped in Korea. Mr. A. Crawley, Under Secretary for Air, writes:

"When these new bombs go down there is a flash of intense heat. In a near-miss everyone in the tank is killed and the instruments are burned. When there is a direct hit, half the tank melts."

"Police action" by the United Nations this may be: the means are the means by which two world wars have been fought, towns and cities largely destroyed, tens of thousands of homes obliterated and hundreds of thousands of defenceless men, women and children murdered. They are means in which no Christian pacifist can co-operate.

I do not know Korea; our Methodist Missionary Society has never worked there. But the Mission Board of the American Methodist Church of God has been used for the raising up of a considerable Korean Church, and three years ago I met one of its members in America.

I was with him for some days in a residential conference. We had long talks about their suffering under the Japs in the war years. He himself had suffered both imprisonment and torture. But he was freed from all bitterness and desire for revenge.

His was a quiet, humble, deeply devotional disposition. All his heart was set upon the rehabilitation of his country and the spread of the Gospel in it.

"Police action" and the "little folk"

Because of him I have found it hard to credit what the Press has told us of the fierce cruelty of the Koreans, North and South. He was so gentle, so kindly. Through him I have pictured the little folk, in their modest farmsteads, overrun



"The little folk in their modest homesteads . . ."

Last July this South Korean home stood in the path of advancing North Korean tanks. Seemingly oblivious of the war raging about them, these South Korean women go about the task of grinding grain with the slow-moving pace of their ancestors, who used the same methods. Did they escape the Northern tanks only to see their dwelling go up in flames as whole villages have done when the planes of the United Nations scattered gallons of petrol-jelly bombs over the countryside?

by this "police action," and turned adrift as refugees without food or shelter, men women and children.

I have thought of those in Seoul, those who survived the bombing, many of them demented, so reporters have told us, multitudes adrift without a home.

No: neither the fact that the nations are united in this thing, nor the name given to it of "police action" can bring me into it: as a Christian pacifist I cannot touch it.

That great statesman Pandit Nehru has done his best to limit this action, but despite his efforts it is moving on, towards Manchuria.

Is there going to be an "incident" that will set fire, no not to "police action," but to war with the Chinese People's Government?

May God forbid. If it does it will not kill the bad idea; only a good idea can do that; God's own idea, God's omnipotence, is "Christ and Him Crucified."

The Methodist Peace Fellowship

Each of the large Christian denominations in Britain has its pacifist fellowship. At the invitation of Peace News, Fred Mitchell outlines the aims and work of the Methodist Peace Fellowship, of which he is a joint Secretary, and one of whose Vice-presidents, Dr. Donald Soper, addresses a big public meeting in Friends' House, London, tonight, Friday.

THE 3,000 or 4,000 members of "MPF" are those Methodists who have "covenanted together" to renounce war.

Other members of the Methodist Church have accepted the "Basis" of the Fellowship of Reconciliation* and, being Methodists, are now deemed to be members of the MPF.

The number enrolled is increasing. Why? What do we believe? What do we hope to do?

The answer to "why?" comes right from the heart of the Christian Gospel. It is not that "pacifism" is central to the gospel—Jesus Christ, He alone, in His life, death and power, is at the centre—but to accept Christ as our Lord and Saviour involves, for members of MPF, an utter belief in His only way of overcoming evil and, God being our Helper, it involves a personal commitment to His way as revealed in the New Testament.

What do we believe

Our Belief? We agree with the Methodist Church (and the World Council of Churches) that war is contrary to the teaching, purpose and spirit of Christ. At the centre of Christianity and in this view of modern war, we are on common ground with all sincere fellow-Methodists. This wholesome central fellowship of the Christian Church need never be lost.

A corollary, as MPF sees it, is that modern warfare so involves wastage of life and resources, without mercy or limit, that its results can be no other than greater disorder, poverty, fear and hatred.

"Surely," we say, "every thinking person, especially every thoughtful Christian, would agree with that, too." This century seems to have proved it. So do we put it to our fellow-Methodists. But for us this first aspect of belief, related to the spirit, teaching and purpose of Christ, is sufficient reason to renounce war.

We believe also that Jesus Christ "faced the world with unfailing and unyielding goodness and, through the Cross, opened the way of reconciliation." No doubt most Methodists would assent to that, too; but we do ask them to follow its implications for the world today. We accept and adopt, from the "Basis" of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the statement "That Love, as revealed and interpreted in the life and death of Jesus Christ, involves more than we have yet seen, and that it is the only power by which evil can be overcome and the only sufficient basis of human society."

Perhaps it is at this point that most Methodists do not see at all how this may be applied to "the world as it is;" no doubt most members of MPF do not see clearly what it involves. "We know that the resources of human nature are not sufficient," to quote the MPF Covenant, and "we believe that we can do all things in Christ Who strengthens us." We believe, also,

* A non-sectarian Christian pacifist organisation.

quoting this time from the "Basis" of FoR, "That the power, wisdom and love of God stretch far beyond the limits of our present experience and that He is ever waiting to break forth into human life in new and larger ways."

What do we do

What do we do? In our Covenant we say, "In union with other Christians, we will serve, actively and gladly, in the life and work of the Christian Church and in the furtherance of righteousness and reconciliation within and between the nations."

This involves us, among other things, and in so far as we fulfil our covenant, in witness to the undiminished truth of the Gospel in Sunday Schools, youth meetings, clubs, indeed, wherever men and women meet and talk, and wherever we work. We need to study, in groups or otherwise, and to experience what we learn, but our great desire is to explore, with our fellow-methodists, whereto the "undiminished" Gospel would lead us in this generation.

War has made such an impact and impression upon every man, woman and child alive today that it has to be challenged by Christian truth.

Neither Methodists nor any other Christians can avoid it. MPF, therefore, seeks opportunity, in Methodist Churches and beyond, to share the difficulties of all who are sincere Christians in this situation, in the hope that we might together say (again to quote part of the "Basis" of FoR), "That since God manifests Himself in the world through men and women, we offer ourselves to Him for His redemptive purpose, to be used by Him in whatever way He may reveal to us."

Methodists are invited to send a card to The Rev. Percy Ineson, Chairman, or to The Rev. Douglas Wollen or Mr. Frederick Mitchell, Secretaries, Methodist Peace Fellowship, 38 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1., for MPF leaflets or to put a question.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION (Willesden Group)

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

PEOPLE'S HALL, Church Road.
(Near Curzon Crescent)
WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

Saturday, Nov. 18 3-6 p.m.

Opener: Bernard Boothroyd

Editor of Peace News
"Yaffle" of Reynold's News

CHAIRMAN: STUART MORRIS
General Secretary, PPU



"... turned adrift without shelter."

A Korean picks his way through the rubble of "liberated" Seoul.

Living at other people's expense

BRITAIN'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH-EAST ASIA

By Geoffrey Carnall

HERE is a touch of self-congratulation in the way people in Britain refer to "giving India her freedom" in 1947.

The congratulations are not, however, echoed in India and Pakistan. There it is commonly said that the astute British, realising that their time was up, cleared out while the going was good.

There is much to be said for this point of view, although it does less than justice to the Labour Party. It is unlikely that Mr. Churchill would have cleared out until he was kicked out. The Indonesian pattern would have repeated itself with a bloodiness which appalls the imagination.

Now that India and Pakistan are independent, however, we are all in favour of it, Churchill included. And in fact independence has not been too bad for business. In spite of the great political changes that have taken place, the economic relationship between South-East Asia and Britain has not greatly altered.

Who earns the dollars?

As a correspondent of the Pakistan Times pointed out on Sept. 30, the biggest single user of dollars in the Sterling Area is Britain.

In 1948, out of a total of about £700 million worth of goods imported from the Dollar countries by the Sterling Area, Britain imported about £400 million. On the other hand, the most valuable exports from Sterling to Dollar countries are rubber and tin from Malaya, which account for 26 per cent. of the total. The whole of Britain's exports to Dollar countries amounted to only 20.3 per cent. of the total, while India and Pakistan's jute exports alone made up over 12 per cent. of the Sterling Area's dollar earnings.

1948 was a year which for various reasons exaggerated the contrast. But the contrast is fundamental enough for one to understand the Pakistan Times' bitter summing up of Britain's attitude: "Please earn and save more and more dollars for Britain's expenditure."

Some things offset Britain's favoured position. The repayment of the sterling balances to India and Pakistan is a considerable assistance to those countries. On the other hand, the balances were built up by taking goods and services during the war without paying for them at the time. This was one of the main causes of the inflation which is a measure of the economic instability of India and Pakistan.

Tinkering with development

There is also the work of the United Nations' agencies in South-East Asia. For example, the Asian Training Centre for economic development was opened in

Ten Years Ago

From Peace News, November 8, 1940

The Ministry of Information recently published a leaflet containing extracts from articles or statements by Dr. C. E. M. Joad, Bertrand Russell, Dr. Maude Royden, and A. A. Milne. The title suggested that because "It's different now" pacifists should abandon views they held previously and join in the war effort. Four equally prominent pacifists who have not abandoned their faith, the Bishop of Birmingham, Sir Arthur Eddington, Lord Ponsonby, Dame Sybil Thorndike, explain why.

The Bishop of Birmingham: "At the end of a year of war—the second great war of my lifetime—I remain a pacifist... The man or nation who renounces war must be ready to endure and to suffer. Such a man may perish miserably, but he shall not suffer or die in vain. Such a nation shall find its soul.

"The meek, not the mighty, shall inherit the earth. Peace and goodwill shall win in the end.

"With war a new barbarism begins to spread over Europe; civilised progress will return when we begin to love our enemies and do good to them that despitefully use us."

Sir Arthur Eddington: "It has become clearer than ever that the choice is between pacifism and a drastic militarisation of the nation (continuing in peace time) such as few would have contemplated two years ago..."

Lord Ponsonby: "Every day that this war continues arguments are being piled up in support of our attitude..."

Dame Sybil Thorndike: "I am a pacifist because I believe this new way could have been tried and can yet be tried... I pray that one day our beloved country will be adventurous enough to lead the world in this new, better way."

IRENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., WC1

PILOT PROJECT

The refugee township of Faridabad aims to be a self-supporting project. Wolfgang Gerber discusses with an Indian the erection of an institute where refugees will be trained as technicians.

November 10, 1950, PEACE NEWS—5

VICTORIES WITHOUT VIOLENCE

A Canadian soldier when on leave from the war became influenced by Quaker ideas as to the divine soul in every man which it is wrong for a fellow-man to take away. He returned to his Unit and explained to his Commanding Officer that he could not kill any more. The officer liked him because he was a good soldier and said he should hate to have him shot. The young man suggested that the King's Regulations are precise—You're shot (1) for showing cowardice in face of the enemy; (2) for throwing away arms in a similar case. He agreed he would do neither. So he joined his fellow-soldiers going over the top regularly but with his rifle across his arm. His officer permitted this, his NCO was furious sending the young man out on every raid. Once only three of the raiders came back of a whole Company and once the young soldier had over 20 bullet holes in his clothes but only a scratch. Finally he found himself left in a trench alone and along it comes a German "mopping up" with his bayonet "at ready." The soldier put his own rifle against the trench bank and went towards the German. Knowing only two German words he put out his hands to shake hands remarking "Man" and "Liebe." The German stopped, laughed, took his hand. They sat down together in silence, then shook hands again and parted. So his life at the front went on. The officer gave him his sergeant's stripes, perhaps to rid him of the pestering of the other NCO. When the story was told the man was occupied in un-military duties in California, presumably having been allowed to leave the army.

From "Victories Without Violence," published by the compiler, A. Ruth Fry, and obtainable from her or from Housman's Bookshop, 3 Blackstock Rd, N.4, price 2s. 6d.

INDIA'S PEACE VOLUNTEERS

SOME 15 years ago a party of four Europeans worked alongside Indian villagers, helping them to protect their homes from flooding. This seed of international brotherhood bore golden fruit a short while ago when officials in charge of refugee welfare in Pakistan asked for and were promised advice from their Indian counterparts.

The original party were members of The International Voluntary Service for Peace, or Service Civil International as the IVSP is known in some countries. Through them the movement made many friends, some of whom are now in the highest posts in the Indian government. The interest of the latter made possible the entry into India of the present team, and it was through their work that this gesture of good-will occurred.

The team of six—three Swiss, one German and two English—started work at the beginning of the year in Faridabad, near Delhi, where two new towns are being built to house Indian refugees.

It was intended that as soon as possible a sister-scheme should be started in Pakistan, and by the beginning of October negotiations had led to a visit to Karachi by the team leader—Ralph Hegnauer—and Horace Alexander of the Friends.

The help that they offered was not relief work but the traditional IVSP service—an international team doing manual work alongside the refugees and living as nearly as possible under the same conditions. They were very well received, by officials and non-officials alike, and found "a genuine and keen interest in the aims and methods of IVSP in all persons we approached."



PILOT PROJECT

But, it may be objected, you can't expect Britain to act against her own interests. Agreed; but it is time we saw what the interests of the other man are. The present position is in its very nature unstable; we cannot go on indefinitely living at the expense of our neighbours in Asia. They just won't stand for it.

India's "food before arms" appeal

It would be easier to settle matters if the economies of Britain, India and Pakistan were less cumbered with military expenditure. Sir Benegal Rau, according to The Times of Oct. 27, tabled a motion at the United Nations "calling for the creation of a 'peace fund' for the advancement of underdeveloped areas. The idea is that member-states should reduce armaments and at the same time contribute to the proposed fund."

The Times correspondent commented that this proposal ignored "political realities." But, the report continues, Sir Benegal Rau pointed out "that to India and all others in Asia the greatest danger today, and the root cause of all other dangers, was hunger and subhuman standards of life among large masses of the world's population, and he painted an eloquent if, alas, a rather remote picture of what could be done by devoting a fraction of the vast sums now spent on armaments to the alleviation of human suffering."

The picture is remote because the world is remote from the state of mind Pandit Nehru commended in a speech on United Nations' Day. He said that the only way to maintain peace in the world was for peoples and nations of the world to cast fear from their hearts and minds, and think courageously, and do the right thing.

We can always start with ourselves.

Some eight million refugees have come to west Pakistan since 1947, and the officials and other social workers are few. It was not found possible to include the IVSP team in the existing structure, but a tentative plan has been submitted to the authorities for the experimental erection of 30 to 50 houses for the most impoverished group of refugees. Maintenance, materials and supervision would be supplied by the government, and the team of six would help wherever needed, giving administrative and technical help and even doing some social work, but working as far as practicable alongside the refugee workers.

It is hoped that, as in India, native volunteers would join the team as full members and form eventually the nucleus of an IVSP Branch in Pakistan.

It was during these negotiations that the two Europeans were asked if they could get detailed information about the principles and methods used in the Indian resettlement scheme, and on their return to Delhi they approached the secretary of the Faridabad Development Board who assured them that he would gladly forward this information to his opposite number in Karachi.

Water for the villages

The Pakistan scheme will probably start next Spring.

Meanwhile, leaving one member behind in Faridabad, the team moved for the hot season to the mountain village of Khajjiar, Chamba State, where they undertook to build a water supply system for the village.

Dams were built, channels dug along the hillsides, and conduits fashioned from trees which the volunteers themselves felled. The scheme was originated by an Indian Colonel and the villagers joined voluntarily in the work.

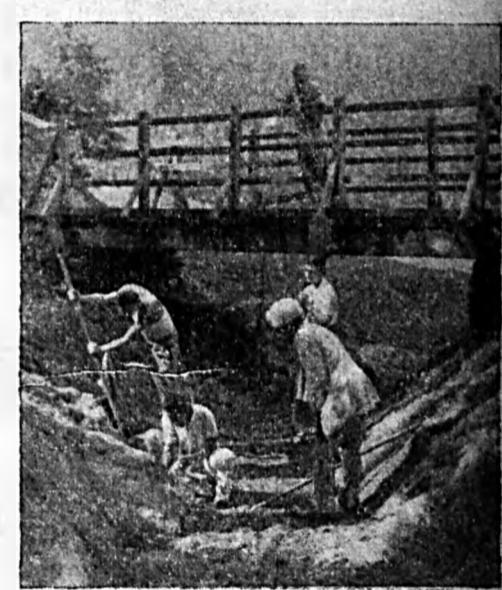
When the team left at the end of September the work was about half finished, and they hope to return next summer.

The team—now reinforced by Idy Hegnauer from Switzerland and numbering seven—then split into two parties, one of which returned to Faridabad to continue the work with the refugees, while the other undertook a short scheme to make window frames, furniture and roof timbers for the new wing of a hospital at Chamba.

But before going there, three of the volunteers gave up a week of their fortnight's leave to help in an emergency. During the latter part of September a heavy and unexpected rainstorm did much damage at Khajjiar. Roads were blocked, fields inundated and part of the new water supply system washed away. The volunteers helped to clear one of the flooded pastures. As this was an "unofficial" scheme, they met some of the expenses out of their own slender pocket-money.

In the Assam earthquake area

When the Chamba project ends about the end of November four members will probably start work in Assam, the remainder continuing at Faridabad. Refugees in the Dibrugarh district of Assam have suffered recently from earthquake and flood. Through the kind and sympathetic help of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, negotiations for this service are well advanced. The two teams will work until



THE INEVITABLE ONLOOKER

Ralph Hegnauer and his three Indian co-workers attract the attention of a passer-by as they dig out a water channel at Khajjiar as inevitably as their fellow workers do in England.

early summer, when they will, it is hoped, move to Karachi and Khajjiar.

The happiest news is the team's relations with the Indian people. From President to peasant they have found real appreciation of their work and ideals—although, in the latter case, not until they had demonstrated those ideals in action. An Indian volunteer writes: "... poor, often ignorant villagers are realising that there can be a labour of love."

The chief aim of IVSP is "to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by giving practical help on the occasion of natural catastrophes, or in the carrying out of work of public usefulness..." This is being well realised in India.

More volunteers are waiting to go, and others await selection; but money is not yet available to send all who are already chosen. Donations would be greatly welcomed by the organisers: International Voluntary Service for Peace (British Branch of Service Civil International), 3 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

W. BOWMAN

All Coventry and district readers should come with their friends to hear

SYBIL MORRISON

Saturday, November 18th at 3 p.m.

WELSH CHURCH HALL, FORD ST.

Chairman: Sydney Dunncliffe

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PLATFORM POINTS



FOOD

A London schoolteacher recently noticed that, on several occasions, a girl in her class wore her overcoat into the classroom. Enquiry revealed that she had no underclothes... Her mother, a widow, received a pension and, together with what she earned had £3 10s. a week. Her rent was £1. On 50s. two people had to live. There was no money for "luxuries!"

In another London suburb, an elderly widow cares for her crippled daughter. Their pensions total 54s. a week. Their rent is 20s. They have no breakfast...

"Only one per cent. of the population," you say. But this is a Welfare State and the poor are still with us.

These people need food and clothing. But according to a headline in the Daily Telegraph on Oct. 26, the Government offers "More Airfields, New Gas Masks."

HEALTH

Compulsory military training is often supported by the argument that a period in the army "makes a man fit!" But war today, makes such physical and mental demands that the State will not "waste" money attempting to train the unfit. Only the fittest are suited for killing. The Daily Telegraph for Oct. 26, reported:

"Mr. Truman today renewed his request for universal military training. He disclosed that it has been found through conscription that 34 per cent. of American men and women were physically or mentally unfit for service."

HOMES

The Conservatives at their Blackpool conference passed a resolution demanding that the Government increase its rate of building houses from 200,000 to 300,000 a year.

Labour leaders laughed at this 'impracticable' demand. Yet it could be done. Unfortunately the rearmament policy which both Conservatives and Labour Parties are supporting will not allow it. Instead of encouraging builders, we are training destroyers.

In the next two years a quarter of a million workers are to be diverted to armament production.

The National Joint Advisory Council, the body of union chiefs and industrialists which advises the Government on labour and kindred problems met last week to discuss methods of diverting labour from peace to rearmament industries.

"In a statement issued afterwards the Council said it was estimated that the programme at its peak, probably in 1952 and 1953, would need employment on armaments of an additional 250,000 workers."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 26.

Lord Boyd-Orr, discussing the responsibility of scientists at a conference recently, emphasised that we had all the knowledge we needed to promote human betterment.

Food, Health, Homes, we could have them all if we really wanted them. Was it not a character of Dostoevsky who said: "All earth is a paradise. We could have heaven on earth the next day, if only we realised it?"

THE MASTER PLAN

French opposition to German rearmament is delaying adoption of General Omar Bradley's "master plan" for unified defence of Western Europe approved by the Defence Ministers of the 12 North Atlantic Powers.

The plan outlined in the Evening Standard on Oct. 30, 1950, provides for the building up of unified forces "as soon as possible and by 1953 at the latest." The Evening Standard report continued:

"It allocates the forces and responsibilities among the Powers as follows, according to well-authenticated reports today from Washington:

"THE USA to provide from five to ten divisions, more than half the warships, all the strategic bombers and from five to ten groups of tactical fighter airplanes.

"GREAT BRITAIN to contribute about five divisions of soldiers, fewer warships than the USA but still to share the major responsibility for sea power and to furnish facilities for vast air fleets in Britain.

"FRANCE to provide 20 to 28 divisions.

"BELGIUM, Luxembourg and Holland to provide five to ten divisions.

"ITALY—10 divisions.

"GERMANY—A start to be made on building up ten divisions."

French opposition to German rearmament is delaying adoption of the plan. They have countered with a scheme for a European army.

JOHN WELLINGTON

THIS UNHAPPY BREED

By Cyril Hughes

THE sympathy expended on the Japanese victims at Hiroshima and Nagasaki is all very right and proper. But there are other, non-Japanese victims of those explosions who deserve a great deal of sympathy and get precious little. Consider the condition of those martyrs of peace and progress, the atomic scientists who gave birth to the bomb.

The confinement was not an easy one, and was complicated by all kinds of irrelevant moral issues. For one thing, the stigma of illegitimacy attached itself to the infant.

The atomic bomb was the fruit of the union of science and power-politics and, although the union was effected with benefit of clergy, it cannot be said to have won universal approval. Ugly words like prostitution were thrown at science, and people who should have known better were not above regarding the bouncing, atomic baby as a natural child.

Science held her head up, nevertheless, and looked bravely in the face of the world it was her single-minded mission to save. If not moral, she was, at any rate, firmly married, whatever people might say. But the idle gossip of thoughtless people must have caused her untold pain.

WE have not honoured those atomic scientists enough for the sacrifices they made on our behalf.

It will be recalled that when the first atomic bomb was in process of gestation, it was at one stage doubtful whether nuclear fission could be employed for the purposes of a controlled explosion. It was, in fact, possible that a chain reaction would occur and blow up the world. The thing could be decided only by experiment. But were the scientists deterred? They were not. They took our lives in their hands and went bravely on.

More serious, there was the possibility that the whole conception of an atomic bomb would prove impracticable. Their job was to make it practicable. But, we were told, even while they worked with patriotic intensity on the project, they prayed that their work would be of no avail. In quiet moments they closed their eyes and yearned for failure. And when their efforts met with success they wept bitterly and subscribed for a wreath.

That, we think, was the most outstanding

Ballad of Whitehall

On The Occasion of a Military Celebration

*Sweet lady, what logic thus moves you
To weep at this pageant of force?
Such casual sorrow but proves you
Take war as a matter of course.*

*With tears you might keep for the living,
You mourn the more glamorous deed,
Though those that are left are now giving
Full reason for tears to be shed.*

*You dream of the poppies in places
Where numerous heroes have lain,
And see in this pageant no traces
Of proof it might happen again.*

*No proof in the swing of the rifles,
No proof in the bayonet's gleam,
Of aught but the picture-book trifles
That build the romance of your dream.*

*The ribbons, the music, the cheering,
Are all what you've worshipped before,
And still you can't see they have bearing
On hatred and cruelty and war.*

*I recall from the years that have faded—
Or so it would seem—from your mind,
A day when the bombers had raided
Your home, and you scabbled to find*

*In the wreckage (you were not her
mother)
A child who had played at your door;
You found her at last, just another
Torn leaf from the pages of war.*

*You held her and saw not our city
That bled to the terrible skies,
Though she lay in your tight arms of
pity, with the cold light of death in her eyes.*

*And now? Oh, sweet lady, what reason
Can govern your heart or your brain
That you weep and you laugh out of
season*

*And worship the source of your pain?
For drums are but drums the world over,
And death is but death to the stars.*

*In hate we will never discover
The cure for the world's bitter scars.*

*Pity is pity; you find her
In hearts of all manner of men;
Love is but love, and you blind her
By loving the folly of men.*

*Esteem not the dead nor the glory,
Revere not the banners of war,
Weep not for the dead lest their story
Be writ in our blood as before.*

*But weep, if you must, for the living,
Whose dreams were the dreams of the
dead—
We all, at this rate, will be giving
Good causes for more tears to be shed.*

JON WYNNE-TYSON

example of disinterested self-denial since Pontius Pilate. Here was Science, in what lady novelists used to call an interesting condition, dutifully taking her priority fruit juice and vitamins, and all the time hoping for a miscarriage. Then when the infant arrived, she looked at it distastefully and, too law-abiding to smother it with a pillow, hurried off and had the brat adopted by the President of the United States.

*

BUT the suffering of scientists did not end in 1945. It goes on still. Our attention has been called to a recent article in The Belfast Telegraph which reveals something of the sufferings of this "Unhappy Breed."

The article quoted a poem by Dr. Herbert Skinner, the man who took Dr. Fuchs' place as second-in-command at the Harwell atom station. The poem begins:

"Foul Harwell, ugliest village of the Downs," and goes on more personally:

"I took a job—they did not overpay me,

"I sold my soul to nuclear fission;

"I thought I might serve science and my country,

"I thought I had a real and pressing mission."

There, clearly, is the note of disillusion, rhyming and scanning with scientific precision. But there is worse than disillusion in the atomic world. There is the fear of witch-hunts.

"Public employment has become a hazardous occupation," said David Lilienthal, before resigning his topmost atomic job. "There is a shadow of fear everywhere, endangering the momentum of our atomic undertaking."

That is in America. Over here there is a different sort of fear. "Atomic associations," says the article, "have repeatedly asked governments to take the ghastly menace out of their labours."

Apparently somebody has been telling the scientists that the things they make in the laboratory have been and are going to be used outside, thus destroying their faith in the purity of science.

The result, we are told, is a spate of "resignations and many more attempted resignations."

*

READER, have you ever beheld the distressing spectacle of an atomic scientist attempting to resign? By all the available evidence it must be a harrowing sight.

This is not the first time Peace News has drawn attention to the Fascist methods employed to coerce atomic scientists into continuing their work.

That such methods are employed there can be no doubt. For, on the one hand, it is not denied that many of these men are miserable because of the work they do, and, on the other hand, it is clear that they go on doing it.

Material gain cannot be the motive. Dr. Herbert ("they did not overpay me") Skinner receives only £1,800 a year; others draw no more than £7 a week.

It is obvious, then, that the marriage of Science and the State must have been a tommy-gun wedding, and that domestic bliss is maintained by the whip and the concentration camp.

It is time the cynical pretence of searching Europe for missing scientists was ended. If you really want to find them, drag the Thames. For these were undoubtedly men who were shot while attempting to resign.

*

UNTIL the people rise in anger to liberate them from the clutches of the State, scientists will continue to be persecuted and liquidated. Professor Oliphant may say, "Even if the Russians use the atomic bomb, the West should not. It's a dirty, rotten way to kill people;" but he had to go to Australia to say it.

And we shudder to think what will happen to Dr. G. O. Jones of Oxford, who says: "If I, personally, am asked to help in developing a super-bomb, I shall say, 'No, I am sorry; it is too disgusting.'"

We await the news that a squad of armed men has hauled Dr. Jones off to Harwell in the night. And then, let him attempt—if he dare—to resign.

In the name of justice, the slaves of Harwell must be freed, even if it means a revolution.

Scientists of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chain reactions!

PPU JOURNAL

STUART MORRIS describes his visit to Yugoslavia as a member of the National Peace Council delegation in the November issue of the PPU Journal. (5d. post free from Peace News).

There is also a short article by Sir Hugh Robertson and a report of the proceedings of the National Council of the PPU at its meeting on Oct. 14-15, which includes the text of a letter sent to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Council with regard to the PPU's attitude to the Communist-sponsored Sheffield Peace Congress and the Government's refusal to grant visas to those organising the Conference.

WHAT RUSSIANS ARE READING

Peace News this week translates two passages from the Soviet Press on

Education

Extract from an article in *Pravda*, Oct. 2, 1950 by V. Koroteev

ON October 2, 1920... Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the workers, made a celebrated speech about the problems of Communist Youth Leagues ("Komsomol" in Russian, a composite word very often met in Soviet life.—Ed. PN). Lenin's speech has become the basis of the Party's programme on questions of Communist education of young people and of all workers.

Lenin's brilliant ideas on the education and shaping of the new man—builder of Communism—fully developed in the works of Stalin, are the basis of Communist education. . . . Lenin prophesied: "The generation now aged 15 will see the Communist society and will itself build that society. And it must know that the whole problem of its life is the building of that society" . . .

Today we can see the fruitful results of the Party's great care of the education of the workers; 40 million people are being taught in the primary, secondary and high schools of the Soviet Union. The gigantic net of classes, Stachanov's schools, correspondence courses, where millions of workers are studying, is the living incarnation of Lenin's testament, to combine learning with practical activity.

Thanks to the care of the party, Soviet schools have become a mighty instrument for the growing generation's Communist education. They are becoming increasingly important in the fulfilment of the historical problems set by Comrade Stalin: to make all workers and peasants cultured and educated.

The Soviet educational system—the most progressive in the world—is successfully working for the great aim of building Communism.

Extracts from "The Students," a novel by Youry Trifonov, published in New World, Oct. 1950.

"... It's the rush hour in the restaurant between the morning and the afternoon lectures. A cheerful pushing crowd, a smell of steam and meat cutlets. Brisk dinner din, running about of waitresses. Bits of conversation from all sides: about the winter term, about boxing championships, about Fedin's last novel, about even Truman being better than Dewey, about both being scoundrels, about the New Year, about dragonflies, about love and about meat rissoles.

Loud Russian talk is interwoven with soft Ukrainian accents and the throaty laughter and voices of the Caucasians. At one of the tables sits a group of young Albanians, who have just started their first year. They are talking about something merrily, very fast and all at once; it seems strange that they should understand one another.

Later a Russian girl sits down at their table, and the Albanians' voices are instantly hushed; they painstakingly and slowly pronounce Russian words, helping one another and doing more laughing than talking.

Vadim and Serguey arrive, as usual together. They sit down at Kretschetov's table. Sitting by the professor is Se Li Bon, a young Korean in his second year, thin, big-headed, sun-burnt and serious looking. He had finished his meal and was talking to Kretschetov, a thick pile of books balanced on his lap. Seeing Vadim and Serguey, Li Bon hurriedly rises—sit down, tovarisch, I am finished—he says, smiling politely—please, good-bye!

"Jolly nice chap, this Li Bon," says Kretschetov, watching him go. "Do you remember, he didn't know a word of Russian last year. And now he is reading Pushkin and Gorki. The fellow's determination is amazing. He has just read 'Poltava,' and was asking me about Peter 1st and Mazepa (Russian traitor). 'We too,' he said, 'have a Mazepa—Syngman Rhee—but we will throw him into the sea, like a dog. He is a 'seller' of the people. He said it with such threatening anger, that I didn't even correct his Russian . . ."

"Well, Serguey, how is your thesis on Heine?"

Serguey said that his thesis was "very well," and would be ready in a fortnight . . .

"Make haste, Palatin, make haste," said Kretschetov.

"Heine and fascism—a very serious subject, I should even say a philosophical one. You must note what Heine says about America . . . about racialism in that 'god damned land.' It is essential for you to find that bit! And above all, be bold, generalise, instead of digging about in trifles. That's the trouble with beginners, you get drunk with trivial matters, the rubbish of memoirs and anecdotes. That always carries you away. You keep to the main line.

"But you'll succeed, I believe in you!" He encouragingly patted Serguey's shoulders. "Well, I must leave you, young men . . ."

A warning
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A warning to pacifists

INDIVIDUAL pacifists who are working with British Peace Committees or have associated themselves with the forthcoming Sheffield Conference should study the following item of information which appeared on Oct. 13 in *Fleet Street Preview* a privately circulated bulletin of unusual information which I have taken for some time: *Communist Pacifism*!

"Many pacifists are signing the Copenhagen (i.e. Stockholm) Peace Petition promoted by the Communists, in the belief that it matched their sincere ideals. It is also receiving a good deal of support from left-wing Socialists who have been brought up to believe that 'a workers' government would never be militaristic.'

"I am grateful therefore to the Editors of the *Baltic Review* who send the following interesting extracts from the official Soviet dictionary of foreign words published by the official Moscow publishing house, *Gosizdat*, in 1949.

"PACIFISM: A bourgeois movement opposing all wars. Mendaciously masking themselves with the slogan of pacifism the reactionaries oppose national-liberative, revolutionary, civil and other just wars, the aim of which is defence against attacks from outside, liberation of people from capitalist slavery, liberation of colonial and dependent countries from imperialist oppression... the policy of the pacifists imperialist and unjust wars. (Page 607.)"

"SOCIAL-PACIFISM: A political movement sharply hostile to Marxist-Leninism... professing to be against every kind of war, the social pacifists actually promote the preparation of imperialist, aggressive and unjust wars. (Page 607.)"

Although the origin of the Stockholm Petition was incorrectly described, sufficient chapter and verse is given to suggest that these definitions are reliable. They should be brought to the notice of Peace Committee and Sheffield organisers, who should be asked to explain them.

VERA BRITTAINE

2 Cheyne Walk,
Chelsea, S. W. 3.

Making Germany secure?

OUR papers inform us in big headlines of the stupendous responsibility the Western Powers have, on our behalf, taken upon themselves, i.e., safeguarding the se-

curity of Germany. Think of that! Whole mankind is craving for peace and security in vain; the Security Council of UNO has endeavoured for years to create it and was sorely wrecked; war is lurking from every corner of the globe—and our high-minded friends have resolved to single out Germany to enjoy now what, to no other country, is even looming in the distance.

Who would have thought possible such an amount of gallant generosity at the hands of those who, alas, quite recently found themselves obliged to practise obliteration bombing over German cities? But what might rightly be expected in the face of such noble-mindedness was that all hearts over here were relieved of a heavy burden and ready to leap into people's mouths...

However, strange as it may seem, nothing of the kind happened; the prevailing apathy and resignation remained undiminished and people's faces continued to wear the signs of care and hopelessness.

What accounts for such a degree of ingratitude—or blindness?

Well, in the teeth of that reassuring proclamation there seems to reign the deep-rooted conviction that the whole promise is

hardly more than a farce. People will tell you that they take small interest in the 50 divisions being sent over here, as the result of such action would incontestably be to make Germany the theatre of war, with the almost certainty of our cities being obliterated and our people extinguished (to both of which they have strong objection). That, in their opinion, security was utterly void of meaning if preservation of life and property was thought of only secondary or no importance at all; and that, in case "defence" implying the aforesaid things appealed to them, they were quite free to try it in their own countries.

Cynics are apt to add that people steeped in fear of Communism at home and abroad to the eyebrows and, in consequence of their profound mistrust in the power of those democratic principles they professed to adhere to, are entrenching themselves behind ever higher walls of armaments, make strange figures when acting fearless heroes for the sake of our humble Germany.

To sum up: all the Germans thank the gentlemen, but they had rather not.

KARL STRUVE

Wentorf bei Rheinbeck.
Benzirk, Hamburg, Germany.

PLANS FOR GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT

Stuttgart pacifists' protest meeting

THE pressure brought upon the German Government by diplomats of the Atlantic Pact Governments and the representative of America's economic power, Mr. McCloy (former chairman of the World Bank as the nominee of Wall Street) evokes a strong protest from the majority of Germans.

They resent the creation of an army under the command of ex-Nazis and foreign generals who want to drag Germany into the conflict of the Great Powers.

As an illustration of the widespread protest movement, the following report in the Stuttgart "Abendzeitung" on Oct. 17, shows the view of pacifists.

A protest meeting with a collection of signatures against remilitarisation and for a plebiscite on this issue, was held in Stuttgart by six pacifist organisations, and attended by more than 400 people.

Provocation not "defence"

The Chairman of the Peace Society in Wurttemberg, Dr. H. Hartman, pointed out that nothing ought to be done to strengthen Communist aggressiveness, but re-militarisation would be regarded as provocation and not "defence" of the West.

Frau Marianne Hamner demanded that Chancellor Adenauer should not force dangers and sacrifices on the German people. Another pacifist, Fritz Lamm, declared that Germany's re-armament would precipitate disaster. But the danger of war was approaching not only from the East, but also from the West. A plebiscite in Germany would rouse the peaceful majority of Germans.

The "Stuttgart Zeitung" (circulation 120,000) also published a brief report on the meeting and later a long front page article by Victor Cycon, which begins: "While indignation on re-armament plans continues to grow in Germany, foreign politicians increase their pressure. We doubt whether our Government in Bonn will be able to resist."

The article points out that Germany's remilitarisation would transform Western Germany into a prospective battle-field. It concludes that remilitarisation serves the interests of America and not of Germany.

Peace News has received from Rosel Lohse-Link on behalf of the Stuttgart the following report:

"Large parts of the population are on the side of Dr. Heinemann and Pastor Nie-

Peace News is open for the expression of all points of view relevant to pacifism. Articles in it, whether signed or unsigned, do not necessarily represent the policy of the Peace Pledge Union, of which it is the weekly organ. Nor does the acceptance of advertisements imply any endorsement of, or PPU connexion with, the matter advertised.

Up and doing!

CHALLENGE TO A GREAT CHURCH

MINISTERS of religion are acutely conscious of the dilemma in which the present situation places the churches, and it is not from any lack of Christian conviction that many advocate armed "defence" against an aggressive political system which violates much of their fundamental faith.

Pacifism is an integral part of Christianity for most readers of Peace News; they believe that Christ's teachings constrain Christians to approach all national and personal problems in a spirit combining unfaltering and positive goodwill with an equally unwavering refusal to have any part in wrong methods and policies.

It is because Peace News believes that Communism falls short of Christian ideals in both principle and practice that this issue is being sent to every minister of the Methodist Church. We believe that resistance to evil by methods compatible with Christ's teaching is not only possible, but that it is practicable and could be effective on a national and world scale if the churches gave the lead.

Regular readers of Peace News can help by seeing that a copy of this issue reaches the stewards, local preachers, trustees, Sunday School workers and other members of local Methodist churches. We have printed a good supply of extra copies, and shall be glad to send them at 1s. 10d. doz. post free with a suitable covering letter and leaflet. Please help, and order by return.

Methodism was reckoned nearly 50 per cent. pacifist in 1939, and has a great record of Christian leadership in national and social affairs. We believe a large-scale appeal to the church will not be in vain.

H.F.M.

Circulation last week: 11,000

Group of the War Resisters' International, milder, both of whom are against German re-militarisation. If only Dr. Adenauer could listen to the working-class men, and if only the Occupation Forces would hear what the man in the street tells about our leaders who would have them believe that freedom is worth fighting for and that it is the duty of the people to follow their elected governments.

Alas our leaders never use the street cars, they never use the trains in the morning when the labourers' work begins, and they do not care between election periods what the common people want. If under these circumstances, there exist newspapers which dare to express the opinion of the people, we are thankful and hope they may continue to do so."

"PILGRIMAGE TO PEACE"

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is publishing a memorial volume to George L. Davies, entitled "Pilgrimage of Peace." It consists of a selection from his writings, and contains a memoir by Dr. Charles E. Raven. The book will be 5s. cloth bound with a full-page photo frontispiece.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

LATEST TIME for copy: Monday before publication.

TERMS: Cash with order. 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length: 50 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.

When corresponding with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification, and date.

We reserve the right to hold over advertisements and to limit the frequency of continuing advertisements.

MEETINGS

WEIGH HOUSE Church, Duke Street, W.1. (Bond St. Tube), Sunday evenings at 7. The Gospel of Peace! Social hour follows.

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PERSONAL

MARRIAGE BUREAU offers unrivalled personal service. Nation-wide clientele. Mary Blair (Room 59), 147 Holborn, E.C.1.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM Information and Literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London.

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HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP can supply promptly all your book requirements from Penguin to Encyclopedias. Book tokens issued and exchanged. Mail order service our speciality. Send for latest list. Housmans Bookshop (in association with Peace News), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

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SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED

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MISCELLANEOUS

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps, an undamaged air mail covers. Please send to W.R.I., Lansbury House, 88 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS. Aubrey Brocklehurst, 77 Brent Way, Finchley, London, N.3. (Finchley 640). Buyer of old gold and silver.

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Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday.

2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Friday, November 10

LONDON, N.W.1: 7.30 p.m. Friends' House, Euston Rd.; Lady Parry and Dr. Soper will speak on "The Christian Alternative to War"; Chairman: Rev. Clifford Macquire; Public meeting: For further details see page 3; London Union of the Fo.R.

LEWES: 7.30 p.m. Friends' House, Walk; "The Lesson of Korea"; Speaker: Sybil Morrison; Chairman: Frank Hancock; P.P.U.

TUESDAY, November 14

WOKINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall; Speaker: Hugh Faulkner; Fo.R.

WEDNESDAY, November 15

LONDON, W.C.1: 5.15 p.m. 38 Gordon Square; "The Rev. Lewis MacLachlan on 'Peacifist Witness in the Church'; University Group of the Fo.R.

FRIDAY, November 17

COVENTRY: 7.30 p.m. 38 Gordon Square; "The Work of the International Commission"; Speaker: The Rev. E. Philip Eastman Secretary of the Churches in International Affairs; University Group of the Fo.R.

FRIDAY, November 17

COVENTRY: 7.30 p.m. 3 South Avenue; "Impressions from a South Wales work camp"; Lettice Grove; P.P.U.

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields; Open-air Meeting; Sybil Morrison; Fo.R.

Saturday, November 18

LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m. AGM of the Friends' Meeting House, High Rd., N.17.

FRIDAY, November 20

COVENTRY: 7.30 p.m. 3 South Avenue; "Impressions from a South Wales work camp"; Lettice Grove; P.P.U.

LONDON, W.C.1: Commencing 10.30 a.m. Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St.; Poster parade advertising the Sunday Fo.R. meeting; Helpers are asked to

keep in touch with Sybil Morrison; P.P.U.

FRIDAY, November 20

COVENTRY: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Broad Street; Chairman: Minnie Pallister; Cope of tea provided; All interested welcome; Truro Peace Group.

Saturday, Nov. 11-Sunday, Nov. 12

BRISTOL: Commencing 11.30 a.m. Friends' Meeting House, Broad Street; Chairman: Sybil Morrison; Conference on Christian and the Challenge of Conscription.

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● UNESCO REPORT

(continued from page one)

defenceless into a swirling upheaval of society. They suffered and survived . . . but at the same time they dreamed of a world in which justice would be righted, which, after the war, would become a paradise of 'Child martyrs'; and at the liberation . . . expressed the bitterness of their disappointment at the fresh sacrifices they had to make.

"These children are now adolescents and inclined to make a 'reasoned judgment' of the trials to which they were unfairly subjected by an adult world. All forms of authority seem to them to be bad, because all the crimes they witnessed were done under its cloak."

Remedies

A new social environment must be provided at home and at school and ailing or subnormal children given the chance to overcome their disabilities and continue their interrupted development.

Thousands of educators must be trained "who, in the midst of poverty and ruin, will be able to stir or stimulate in the child's mind that creative joy which is essential for individual balance and social harmony."

Displaced children must first be settled and provided with a country of their own with the language and culture that that implies.

A census of Europe's orphans which number some 13 million, must be taken, and these children should be boarded out. There should be improved children's "villages" and communities.

Lack of schooling has caused psychological difficulties among the children affected, but the main problem here is the recruitment and training of teachers.

Tonbridge Trades Council have appointed PPU member Jack K. Nutley, their observer at the Peoples World Convention and the Peoples Consultative Assembly for the meetings in Geneva.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

IN SUPPORT OF PSU

ABOUT 300 people heard a recital given by Frank Merrick, the well-known pianist, at the Conway Hall on Oct. 23 in aid of Stepney Pacifist Service Unit. Mr. Merrick, himself a supporter of PSU and a CO of the First World War, included in his programme the "Cheescombe Suite" of William Wordsworth, whose "pacifist profile" appeared in Peace News a few months ago.

The Suite proved to be a very pleasant and unpretentious evocation of some of the more idyllic aspects of companionship and life in a rural community. The composer was present and received an appreciative ovation.

The programme was of very wide scope, commensurate with the range of the artiste's great interpretative gifts. It included, besides Wordsworth's Suite, works by Scarlatti, J. S. Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, Prokofiev, Chopin and the contemporary Swedish composer, De Frumerin.

Each item, in Mr. Merrick's hands, revealed a freshly-cut facet of a many-sided imagination. Particularly memorable features of the recital were the "Appassionata" sonata of Beethoven, which was handled with masterly lucidity, the remarkably fine playing of Prokofiev's exhilarating sonatas No. 3 and the buoyant performance of the Chopin pieces at the end of the evening.

Nancy Richardson spoke briefly of the family service work of the Stepney Unit, expressing thanks both to Frank Merrick who generously gave his services, and to the anonymous benefactor who met the cost of hiring the hall. During the intervals members of the Unit were in attendance at a literature and information post devoted to PSU work.

E. J. COATS.

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"Who is the baby-killer now?"

CHURCHMAN'S CHALLENGE TO WINSTON CHURCHILL

AT the beginning of the first World War, Mr. Churchill, while witnessing the effect of an enemy air-raid, described the enemy as "baby killers." Prebendary B. C. Hobson reminded a meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at Friends Meeting House, St. Albans, on Nov. 3.

"Who is the baby killer now?" he asked. "Is not he a baby killer? Were not bombs dropped on schools and hospitals during the last war?"

His subject was "The Way of Christ and the Early Church," and he said that in the early Church there was a very definite feeling that the ways of Christ and war did not mix. "If they felt that way in those days, what do they feel like now?"

Referring to the Korean war, he said that the wilful slaughter of innocent people was what was happening there today. "The time is going when there were combatants and non-combatants in war. Any war now was a war of extermination."

We talked of atomic war with horror, and yet Lord Boyd Orr had said that Dr. Chisholm of the World Health Organisation, classed the atomic bomb as obsolete, and that biological science could release newer weapons of far greater potency.

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the newspapers reported that scientists were angry at the use of the bomb, because they said, even then, that the bomb was out of date.

People hanging on to the Old Testament conception of God was regarded by Mr. Hobson as the greatest hindrance to them coming into pacifism. The early Christian attitude to God was almost overwhelmingly to follow His teaching to the last.

"We are all familiar with the words 'Love your enemies,'" he said, speaking of Christ's abhorrence of violence. "We know that he prayed for his enemies; people should realise that when he left the tremendous temptation to follow the way people wanted him to go, which was to become their King, he did so because that would have entailed the leading of an army."

In the discussion that followed, members

of the FoR agreed that there could be no half-way for disarmament, it had to be total disarmament. Scorn was the best weapon to stop wars, as things could be killed by scorn that could not be killed by argument.

Headmaster warns—

JUSTICE AND FREEDOM CANNOT COME THROUGH ARMED FORCE

LYN HARRIS, Headmaster of St. Christopher's School, Letchworth spoke on the "Pacifist Approach to the Problems of Today" to a meeting arranged by the North Midland Region of the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors, at Friends Meeting House, Nottingham, on Oct. 21.

We were living in a revolutionary period, he said, and some pacifists were showing a kind of false happiness over the fact that no general war was likely. They were inclined to accept the solution of an International Police Force.

Many people sincerely believed that peace would come through peace-loving nations maintaining, through the UN, increased armed forces with which to combat aggression.

The lesson of history

Peace might be arrived at that way, but, even so, the method of armed force was wrong, and history showed that armed forces come into conflict in the end.

We must recognise the growth of nationalism in Eastern Asia; nations there, with rapidly growing populations, were uniting to combat hunger. The best way to oppose Communism in these countries was to help backward peoples to a reasonable standard of living.

Armed force was used to "liberate" peoples from the tyranny of aggressors, but we were wrong to free countries by bombing their towns and villages to pieces.

Justice and freedom, in which we believed, could not be obtained by the method of armed force and war. Force as a method was wrong, though most of our fellow citizens did not see how to avoid it.

Force looked as if it was being successful in Korea, but there would be a reaction from this later on.

Re-armament for "defence" would if pursued, lower our standard of living and lead to more authoritarianism. Personal initiative would be further weakened and even destroyed.

Pacifists must be prepared to accept domination rather than a third world war.

The problem was to maintain the pacifist witness fearlessly, and to show pacifism as a way of thought and a way of life. The application of the faith was not easy, and would involve sacrifice, but we must be prepared for that.

PPU MEETINGS

THERE was cause for hope in the increase in the critical attitude to war propaganda, Vera Brittain told a gathering of pacifists in the Crypt of St. Martin-in-the-Field Church last Sunday.

The occasion was the annual gathering to commemorate the death of Dick Sheppard, founder of the Peace Pledge Union. A report of the addresses given by Vera Brittain, Stuart Morris and Michael Tippett will appear in Peace News next week.

A report of the PPU's Steps to Peace Conference which took place on Nov. 4 will appear in the December issue of the PPU Journal.

PUBLIC PRESSURE STILL WORKS

In "Platform Points" Oct. 27, we reported that the American Internal Security Act would keep out all Communists and Fascists except the Spanish Falangists, supporters of Franco. It has since been announced that members of this group will now also be excluded. We may infer that discrimination within a discriminatory Act is still too much for the American people to tolerate.

J.W.

But peace is not to be achieved by the glorification of evil, nor by justifying it. The only true remembrance to offer to all the people of all nations who have so bitterly suffered and died, is to accept responsibility not only for the past but for the future; if we must kneel it should be in repentance and in shame for the crimes committed in the name of God and humanity.

If the shadow is to be lifted from this generation and the generations to come then war must be renounced; this is the hard and untried way which is the pacifist way, and the true way.

The Peace News Fund has received "A thank offering for Dr. Soper's testimony in the Methodist Conference" £4 6s. 8d.

West Germans built themselves 210,000 new homes during the first nine months of this year.

Sybil Morrison's

CAMPAIGN COLUMN

We asked not much; a little peace we asked;

A little place to live in, call our own; A little freedom when our work was done;

No more—and was it very much we asked?

Ah, chaffinch, sing: yours is a better song Than ours—we have a mournful tune,

The Spring Holds not for us the happiness you sing. We thought the Spring was ours; but we were wrong.

—David Raikes

But in the corners hear the eddies singing—

They died in a war of others' making'

—Frank Thompson From "For Your Tomorrow." An anthology of poetry by young men who fell in World War II (Oxford Univ. Press).

AT Finsbury Park recently an elderly man interrupted me to say with bitter intensity: "Does it never occur to you to remember the boys who died in the Battle of Britain?" There is no breath of hesitation in the answer; it is because the pacifist does not forget that vain and fearful sacrifice in the cause of so-called peace, that Remembrance holds a challenge for him which can only be met by the renunciation of war.

For many years after the 1914-18 war November 11 was called "Armistice Day," and each year as the day came round again, the nation stood still in a two minute silence laden with the grief of the bereaved, the embarrassment of the self-conscious, and the exultation of the sentimental.

The passionate sorrow of those bereft of sons and husbands, fathers and lovers, was translated into stone and marble; all over the country little village shrines, huge monuments built upon rocks, scrolls and plaques were designed, and set up, in a desperate search for consolation.

The Unknown Warrior's grave in Westminster Abbey is the supreme example of the frantic human need to be consoled when confronted with the irrevocably closed door of death. The massacre of a whole generation had to be sanctified and glorified, or grief could have no meaning, without which there is nothing but despair.

When it became clear that "the war to end wars" had been in vain, and another war was close upon us, the biting irony of Armistice Day could only be assuaged, not by remembering, but by forgetting. So the Two Minutes Silence was abandoned on account of the "exigencies" of war—another war—this time to achieve freedom from tyranny.

The valour of the helpless

That second world war is now over, and the black clouds, and fearsome shadows of the third draw nearer each day to threaten yet another generation. But the Two Minutes Silence of Armistice Day is to be resurrected, decked out in the trappings and the disguise of Remembrance Sunday. It is well to remember those who died "in a war of others' making" and those who "thought the Spring was theirs" and were mistaken, but it is not well to deny the facts and wrap up the truth, that they died in vain.

On Sunday, Archbishops and Cardinals, Priests and Ministers, all over Great Britain, will preach sermons glorifying the death of people killed in wars, praising the valour of helpless people who were buried under fallen buildings, burned in their homes, drowned in their shelters, and all those who still live, disfigured, blinded and disabled. No doubt they will also pray to God for peace.

But peace is not to be achieved by the glorification of evil, nor by justifying it. The only true remembrance to offer to all the people of all nations who have so bitterly suffered and died, is to accept responsibility not only for the past but for the future; if we must kneel it should be in repentance and in shame for the crimes committed in the name of God and humanity.

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